



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

VI.—THE ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE IN THE EPISTLES OF CICERO, SENECA, PLINY AND FRONTO.

In another article we discussed the use of Chiasmus in these writings,¹ and here we shall consider the use of the ablative absolute, following the same lines as in the discussion of the ablative absolute in Livy. The latter differs widely from the others in the rhetorical elaboration of his sentences, and for this reason there are marked differences in the use of the ablative absolute. Many of the letters in these collections were written with a direct view to publication, but in those written on the spur of the moment, the writer did not take time for introductory elaboration and had little need for the ablative absolute. In Seneca the normal sentence is so short that there is room for little more than the finite forms of the verb. The Panegyricus of Pliny, though not an epistle, is not more artificial than some of the letters, and is included so as to give a view of Pliny's complete work. As the absolute construction is merely a substitutive element, its use varies in different writers, and the frequency of occurrence is to a considerable extent dependent on the occurrence of those primary forms of statement for which it may be substituted, and for this reason, as it generally expresses temporal relations, it is used with greatest freedom in historical compositions where it helps to prevent an excess of temporal clauses. Compared with Livy these writers do not use the construction freely, the number for each form being as follows:

	Perfect.	Present.	Adjectives.	Nouns.	Total.
Cicero,	430	171	73	67	741
Seneca,	106	81	15	2	204
Pliny,	160	90	18	11	279
Fronto,	51	28	2	4	85
	<hr/> 747	<hr/> 370	<hr/> 108	<hr/> 84	<hr/> 1309

¹ Chiasmus in the epistles of Cicero, Seneca, Pliny and Fronto. *Studies in Honor of B. L. Gildersleeve*, pp. 339-352.

These figures, however, are not rigidly exact, for in some instances—not sufficiently large to call for a separate listing—we have placed under ‘Adjectives’ the occurrence of a single noun with an adjective and present participle, as in Cic. ad Att. 16, 7, 3 quibus invitis et dissuadentibus profectus sum. There is also a limited number of other instances in which two forms of the verbal term have been used and these have been put under the first in the statement. As all these writers were to a great extent considering facts falling immediately under their notice, the large number of present participles in the ablative absolute is not surprising. The proportion is the lowest for Cicero, and the highest for Seneca, though in the entire number there is but one noticeable feature,—the occurrence of *dis volentibus* in letters written to Fronto (p. 72, line 5 Naber; 88, 17; 94, 16); of *dis faventibus* (56, 21); and of *dis iuvantibus* (56, 17; 70, 20; 80, 11; 81, 10; 83, 3; 91, 2; 88, 7; and 101, 6), only the last two being in letters written by Fronto.

There are no marked differences in the use of perfect participles excepting of deponents. Of these, the ablative absolute is in Cicero limited to *mortuo*: ad Att. 2, 19, 3 m. plausu; 2, 19, 4 Cosconio m.; 12, 20, 2 vivone . . . an mortuo (twice); 14, 17, 6; 16, 16 A, 7; 12, 22, 2 num Clodia D. Bruto consulari, filio suo, mortuo vixerit; ad Fam. 7, 9, 2 quod huc properes, nihil est, praesertim Battara mortuo. Seneca has *ortis* 122, 8 inde ortis radicibus quo improbe cacumina egissent; and *passis* 74, 2 aliquam p. infamiam. Pliny has a different class: 5, 16, 1 filia minore defuncta; 6, 20, 2 profecto avunculo; 9, 12, 1 iuvene digresso. Fronto has *profecto* 209, 13 Lucio ab urbe necdum etiam tum p.; *mortuo* 160, 10 Alexandro morbo m.; *orto* 209, 7 tumultu o.; and perhaps 7, 5 ortis vaporibus.

Ablatives absolute composed of pairs of nouns are most freely used by Cicero, especially *consul* and *auctor*. Seneca has the latter 44, 6 populo a.; and 107, 9 quo auctore. Pliny's list resembles Cicero's, but Fronto's is different: 55, 3 me vade, me praede, me sponsore, celeriter te in cacumine eloquentiae sistam; 115, 15 quem ego facile, et omnibus spectantibus, et te, si spectaveris, teste revincam.

The adjectives most commonly occurring are *invitus*, as in Cic. ad Att. 5, 21, 9 quod et illo et me invitissimo fiet; *integer* 9, 10, 8 “Tum poterimus deliberare non scilicet integra re, sed certe minus infracta quam si una proieceris te”; *salvus*: Sen.

117, 1 ego nec dissentire a nostris salva gratia nec consentire salva conscientia possum; *vivus*: Cic. ad Att. 9, 7, 1 sic enim video, nec duobus his vivis nec hoc uno nos umquam rem publicam habituros. Fronto has salva sanitate 164, 2; and invalido adhuc corpore 84, 21.

The ablative absolute of neuter forms is avoided, though Cic. has *sortito* ad Fam. 8, 8, 8 (quoting from a senate consult); and Seneca *tranquillo* 85, 34 . . . t. enim, ut aiunt, quilibet gubernator est; cf. Livy 24, 8, 12 quilibet . . . t. mari gubernare potest.

In its general aspects the ablative absolute in these writers may be characterized as isolated, unextended and undivided. There are some exceptions to this characterization but most of the examples occur singly, are composed of one noun and one participle or equivalent, and do not have the parts separated.

1. (a) There is occasionally a passage in the letters of Cicero in which two ablatives absolute are introductory to the main statement, as in ad Att. 1, 13, 2 idque admurmurante senatu neque me invito esse factum; 7, 17, 2 violata iam ab illo re publica illatoque bello; ad Fam. 10, 3, 2 omnia summa consecutus es virtute duce, comite fortuna; ad Fam. 4, 4, 3 nam et ipse Caesar accusata 'acerbitate' Marcelli (sic enim appellabat) laudataque honorificentissime et aequitate tua et prudentia repente praeter spem dixit se . . . negaturum. An instance of three ablatives absolute is found ad Fam. 1, 9, 14 recreatis enim bonis viris consulatu tuo et constantissimis atque optimis actionibus tuis excitatis, Cn. Pompeio praesertim ad causam adiuncto, cum etiam Caesar rebus maximis gestis . . . adiungeretur; and in the letters of his correspondents 10, 32, 1 (Pollio) Balbus quaestor magna numerata pecunia, magno pondere auri, maiore argenti coacto de publicis exactionibus, ne stipendio quidem militibus reddito duxit se a Gadibus; 12, 15, 1 (Lentulus) quod cum pertimisset Dolabella vastata provincia, correptis vectigalibus, praecipue civibus Romanis omnibus crudelissime denudatis ac divenditis celeriusque Asia excessisset. Cicero uses four ad Att. 4, 18, 5 confecta Britannia, obsidibus acceptis, nulla praeda, imperata tamen pecunia exercitum ex Britannia reportabant; and Plancus the same number ad Fam. 10, 21, 4 (Plancus), duobus iam consulibus singularibus occisis, tot civibus pro patria amissis, hostibus denique omnibus iudicatis bonisque publicatis. A slightly different extension of the participial statement is found in a letter from Dolabella ad Fam. 9, 9, 2 illi non posse contingere . . .

pulso Italia, amissis Hispaniis, capto exercitu veterano, circumvallato nunc denique, quod nescio an nulli umquam nostro acciderit imperatori. Cf. in Cicero's letter ad Fam. 11, 18, 2 etenim, cum te incluso spem maximam omnes habuissent in tua virtute, florente Antonio, quis erat, qui quicquam timeret profligato illo, te liberato. Especially noticeable are the ablatives in Cicero's exultation ad Fam. 1, 9, 16 cumque Metellum unius tr. pl. rogatio, me universa res publica duce senatu, comitante Italia, promulgantibus omnibus *magistratibus*, te ferente consule, comitiis centuriatis, cunctis ordinibus hominibus incumbentibus, omnibus denique suis viribus reciperavisset.

Pairs of contrasted ablatives absolute are occasionally found: ad Att. 6, 1, 2 illo imperante exhaustam esse . . . provinciam, nobis eam obtinentibus nummum nullum esse erogatum; 7, 9, 2 suscepto autem bello aut tenenda sit urbs aut ea relicta ille . . . intercludendus; 8, 15A, 2 (Balbus) incipiam sperare . . . auctore te, illo relatore . . .; 9, 14, 2 nihil Curionem se duce facere, quod non hic Sulla duce fecisset; 14, 10, 1 di immortales, quae tum opera effici potuerunt laetantibus omnibus bonis, etiam sat bonis, fractis latronibus! ad Fam. 4, 9, 2; 6, 6, 6 quiescente me . . . manente me.

(b). Repetition of the ablative absolute is not frequent in Seneca: 51, 7 interrupto cursu rerum omissoque bello; 86, 17 amputatis radicibus, relicto tantum capite ipso; 83, 7 vento silvam verberante et ceteris sine intellectu sonantibus. Three occur in succession 9, 18 capta patria, amissis liberis, amissa uxore; 9, 16 qualis et Iovis, cum resoluta mundo et dis in unum confusis paulisper cessante natura adquiescit; 95, 15 firmis adhuc solidisque corporibus et facili cibo nec per artem voluptatemque corrupto. The successive ablatives are contrasted 117, 1; 77, 8 quemadmodum coena peracta . . . sic peracta vita.

(c). The usage of Pliny is like that of Seneca though in two passages *data opera* is practically subordinated to the accompanying ablative absolute: 3, 17, 2 data opera tabellario misso; 7, 12, 6 data opera cursore dimisso. 1, 8, 15 sic, quod magnificum referente alio fuisset, ipso qui gesserat recensente vanescit; 3, 14, 3 sublatis oculis agitatoque corpore; 3, 16, 5 satiata siccis oculis composito vultu redibat; 6, 16, 19 spiritu obstructo clausoque stomacho; 10, 41, 4 intercepto rege mortalitate an desperato operis effectum; Pan. 22 te viso, te recepto; 9, 28, 5 dicente me, audiente te; 10, 84, 1 contractis omnibus personis ad idem

negotium pertinentibus, adhibitis Virdio Gemellino et Epimacho, liberto meo, procuratoribus, ut aestimatis etiam iis quae contra dicuntur quod optimum credideritis statuatis. 3, 9, 22 quibusdam absolutis, pluribus damnatis atque etiam relegatis, aliis in tempus, aliis in perpetuum.

(d). Fronto has the following instances of repetition: 68, 9 calceis detractis, vestimentis positis; 120, 12 possum . . . excedere, magno operae meae praetio percepto, magnoque monumento ad aeternam gloriam relicto; 115, 15; 55, 3.

2. The extension of the ablative absolute by the repetition of one of the parts, either noun or participle, is of more frequent occurrence than are complete ablatives absolute repeated, and the noun is repeated less frequently than the participle.

(a). Only a few instances were noticed of the repetition of the noun by Cicero: ad Fam. 1, 9, 16; 1, 9, 19 deis hominibusque adprobantibus; ad Quint. Frat. 2, 4, 1 dis hominibusque plaudentibus; ad Fam. 4, 4, 3; 7, 3, 5 amisso exercitu et eo duce; ad Att. 10, 8 B, 2 (Caesar) tu explorato et vitae meae testimonio et amicitiae iudicio . . . reperies. The participial element is repeated much more freely: ad Att. 2, 16, 4 re consulta et explorata; 5, 20, 3; 9, 1, 3 remotis sive omnino missis lictoribus; 10, 13, 3 ego autem nec retentis iis confectam rem puto neque amissis desperatam; ad Brut. 1, 2, 1 scripta et obsignata iam epistula; ad Fam. 1, 4, 1 nisi perfectis aut relictis legationibus; 6, 2, 2 si armis aut condicione positis aut defatigatione abiectis aut victoria detractis civitas respiraverit; 8, 8, 4 saepe re dilata et graviter acta et plane perspecta Cn. Pompei voluntate; 12, 15, 1; 12, 25a, 1; 12, 30, 2; 15, 4, 10 omnibus partibus urbis disturbatis aut incensis. Ad Att. 3, 15, 6 quo modo autem iis, quos tu scribis, et de re dicentibus et, ut referretur,ulantibus, Clodius tacuit? 3, 15, 7 inspectante et tacente te; 4, 18, 3; 6, 3, 4; 7, 9, 2; 12, 13, 1 non mehercule indulgente me, sed tamen repugnante; ad Brut. 2, 4, 2 repugnante et irascente Pansa; ad Fam. 4, 3, 1; 7, 23, 4 illo et absente et insciente; 12, 12, 2 te hortante et auctore; cf. ad Att. 5, 5, 2 quod auctore te velle coepi, adiutore consequar. Ad Fam. 1, 9, 6 te quidem ipso praedicatore ac teste; ad Att. 2, 1, 7; ad Att. 5, 12, 1 inde Gyarum saevo vento, non adverso; 9, 10, 8; 16, 7, 3.

(b). The noun or pronoun is comparatively more freely repeated in Seneca than in Cicero: 14, 12 aliis Pompeium offendentibus, aliis Caesarem; 95, 70 aliis Caesareanas opes, aliis

Pompeianas fiventibus; 26, 5 remotis strophis ac fucis; 108, 12 relictis ambiguitatibus et syllogismis et cavillationibus et ceteris acuminis inriti ludicris; 115, 3 hinc iustitia, illinc fortitudine, hinc temperantia prudentiaque lucentibus; 81, 16 salva pietate ac fide. Repeated participles are but little more commonly used: 74, 25 salvis liberis quam amissis; 86, 17 circumcisis ramis et ad unum redactis pedem; 113, 29 modo occiso amico, modo amisso; 114, 6 sollicita urbe at armata; 65, 7 hominibus laborantibus, intereuntibus illa nihil patitur; 79, 3 nil flammis adolentibus, sed tantum vi remissa ac languida refulgentibus; 110, 10 nolente rerum natura et abscondente; 18, 4 ebrio ac vomitante populo; 53, 1 quamvis dubio et impendente caelo; 114, 22 illo sano ac valente; 74, 2 hic amissis liberis moestus, hic sollicitus aegris, hic turpibus et aliquam passis infamiam tristis.

(c). The extended absolutes in Pliny have for the most part either present participles or adjectives: 4, 19, 4 non artifice aliquo docente sed amore; 9, 13, 16 petentibus matre eius et vitrico; 8, 4, 5 proinde iure vatum invocatis dis, et inter eos ipso cuius res opera consilia dicturus es. 2, 17, 2 salvo iam et composito die; 3, 4, 1 and 6, 13, 4 integra re . . . peracta; 6, 16, 12 ibi, quamquam nondum periculo adpropinquante, conspicuo tamen, et cum cresceret, proximo. 2, 17, 21 specularibus et velis obductis reductisque; Pan. 32 quippe discretis quidem bonis omnium sua cuiusque ad singulos mala; sociatis autem atque permixtis singulorum mala ad neminem; 56 quod alii domitis hostibus, tu contemptis merebare.

(d). Fronto has the following: 43, 6 clausa iam et obsignata epistula priore; 134, 20 absente Victorino et domino fratre meo.

3. There is little of interest in the separation of the parts of the abl. abs. by intervening words. These are generally closely associated with one of the parts of the abl. abs., and in only a few instances are explanatory phrases admitted as in Cic. ad Fam. 15, 15, 2 te, ut opinor, ipso legato ac deprecatore; 15, 10, 1 aspernante, ut confido, senatu; Sen. 94, 13 specie quo non oportet trahente; Pliny 3, 4, 2 accepto, ut praefectus aerarii, commeatu; 7, 1, 6 atque ita spe balinei, cui iam videbar inferri, placide leniterque dimissa ad abstinenciam rursus . . . animum vultumque composui. Fronto 87, 15, dimisso iam, ut cognosco, eo; 115, 15 te, si spectaveris, teste. The incorporation of the subject of the principal statement is unusual: Cic. ad Fam. 10,

15, 2 (Plancus) quibus rebus ego cognitis; Pliny 4, 15, 3 quibus ille despectis; and in quoted lines of poetry 6, 10, 4 pulso qui Vindice; and 7, 4, 6 his ego lectis.

Most instances of separation are by a single word, as in Cic. ad Fam. 16, 15, 1 scripta iam epistula; ad Att. 14, 12 1 accepta grandi pecunia; ad Fam. 11, 13, 4 hac re mihi nuntiata; 15, 4, 9 magna multitudine hostium occisa; 12, 1, 1 interfecto enim rege; 15, 15, 2 amissis autem temporibus. Sen. 78, 23 renovat fracta insuper glacie; 94, 5 illo quidem obiecto operam perdidit; 104, 10 ne tutis quidem habebitur fides consternata semel mente. Pliny 2, 17, 12 inclinato iam die; 5, 9, 4 peractis tamen negotiis; 9, 28, 5 adpositis quidem usuris; 10, 119, 1 mutata enim condicione; 6, 20, 6 quassatis circumiacentibus tectis. Fronto 226, 17 manu comminus conserta; 90, 4 sedatis tibi doloribus; 174, 6 sed lectis concilii commentariis.

Instances of separation by more than one word result from the introduction of a particle with one or more words closely related to the abl. abs., or of a compact group of two or more words: Cic. ad Fam. 10, 32, 1 ne stipendio quidem militibus reddito; 13, 19, 2 explorata vero eius incolumitate; ad Att. 3, 23, 1 lege enim ab octo tribunis pl. promulgata; 6, 7, 1 me quidem certe multum hortante. Pliny 3, 9, 19 excepta tamen Classici uxore; 6, 22, 4 corrupto enim scribae servo. Fronto 15, 5 causa denique Romam remissa quid eveniet?

The following will illustrate the introduction of compact groups of words: Cic. ad Att. 1, 13, 1 caesis apud Amaltheam tuam victimis; 6, 3, 5 renovato in singulos annos faenore; 3, 15, 6; 7, 9, 2 illo exercitum vel per senatum vel per tribunos pl. obtinente; ad Fam. 4, 9, 2; 5, 17, 3 omnibus officiis amicitiae diligenter a me sancteque servatis; 7, 33, 1 gregalibus illis, quibus te plaudente vigeamus, amissis; 12, 15, 1; 12, 25 A, 1 re publica Antoniano quidem latrocinio liberata; ad Att. 16, 16 B, 8 omnibus enim rebus magna cura, multa opera et labore confectis; ad Brut. 2, 4, 1 datis mane a. d. III. Id. April. Scaptio litteris; ad Att. 4, 17, 4 obnuntiationibus per Scaevolam interpositis singulis diebus usque ad pr. Kal. Octobr., quo ego haec die scripsi, sublatis populo tributum domi suae satis fecerat. Sen. 83, 23 victa temporum locorumque difficultate; 94, 28 natura vim suam exercente; 98, 9 amisso optimae indolis filio; 120, 7 retento armorum victricium decore; 99, 21 remota omni lugentium scena; 115, 4 evocante ipsa voltus benignitate; 102,

28 tot sideribus inter se lumen miscentibus; 78, 11 ipsis per quae cupimus, fatigatis, ac deficientibus. Pliny 6, 5, 3 omisso contra dicendi tempore; 7, 33, 9 missis ad me gravissimis litteris; 10, 26, 3 exornata quaestoris mei dignitate; 10, 100 certante commilitonum et provincialium pietate; 2, 14, 4; 5, 6, 34 finito vario illo multiplicique curvamine recto limiti redditur; Pan. 34 relictisque post tergum totius generis humani securitate maereret. A few instances from Fronto (87, 14; 115, 15; 120, 13) have already been quoted in other connections, and here we need simply call attention to the noticeable freedom of arrangement in the 'Arion', 237, 3 magnis divitiis per oram Siciliae atque Italiae paratis; 237, 15 sociis inde consulto per navem ceteram dispersis.

A participle in the singular is found with a double subject ad Att. 1, 16, 12 Catone et Domitio postulante; and 4, 14, 2 maxime autem rogo, rebus tuis totoque itinere ex sententia confecto nos quam primum revisas; Fronto 134, 23 absente Victorino et domino fratre meo. The subject is omitted ad Att. 15, 6, 4 obsignata iam Balbus ad me Serviliam redisse; and occasionally when it is the antecedent of a relative statement: Seneca 108, 27 omissis ad quae devertimur; 124, 23 relictis in quibus vinci te necesse est; cf. 25, 2 excepto eo quod adhuc peccare erubescit. Pliny 2, 17, 2 peractis quae agenda fuerint; 2, 17, 7 ibi omnes silent venti exceptis qui nubilum inducunt; 5, 11, 3 peracto quod proxime promisisti; and the neuter participle absolute with dependent statement 8, 1, 1 iter commodè explicui, excepto quod quidam ex meis adversam valitudinem . . . contraxerunt.

The ablative absolute follows the main statement relatively much more frequently in the letters than in the work of Livy, and without indications of individual preferences. Nearly all the occurrences express temporal relations, though there is occasionally an instance which has a causal or conditional force, or, when used with adversative statements, is concessive. A few examples of each will be quoted: ad Att. 1, 18, 3 adflicta res publica est empto constupratoquo iudicio; 5, 11, 6 non enim dubitabat Xeno, quin ab Ariopagitis invito Memmio impetrari non posset; Sen. 66, 33 magna habebunt discrimina variante materia; ad Att. 3, 24, 1 sin velint nostra causa, nihil posse se invitis; 8, 12B, 1 nos disiecta manu pares adversario esse non possumus; 2, 3, 1 Valerius absolutus est Hortensio defendente; ad Fam. 16, 12, 2 ut pugnare cuperent, me clamante nihil esse bello civili miserius. In some passages the abl. abs. is used

co-ordinately with other forms of ablative statements: ad Att. 3, 15, 3 quod profecto cum sua sponte tum te instante faciet; ad Fam. 9, 8, 2 mihi vero cum his ipsis vix, his autem detractis ne vix quidem; 3, 12, 3 de tempore nihil te invito, nihil sine consilio egissem tuo; 13, 16, 3 suo consilio, sed etiam me auctore est profectus. Sen. 86, 20 et vidi non tantum mense Februario positas, sed etiam Marte exacto. In these the ablatives are parallel, while there is a modifying ablative element ad Fam. 7, 30, 1 quo mortuo nuntiato sella sublata est.

PARTICLES WITH THE ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE.

The use of particles with the ablative absolute as if it were a clause, is much less developed in the epistles than in Livy, and in Cicero is limited to compounds of *si* excepting ad Att. 9, 6, 4 mene . . . cum bonis esse quamvis causa temere instituta?; 16, 13a, 1 veniam quo vocas, modo adiutore te; and ad Fam. 16, 12, 4 videtur, si insaniet, posse opprimi modo ut urbe salva: *nisi* ad Att. 1, 16, 5 non esse venturos n. praesidio constituto; 11, 24, 4; 12, 35, 1; 13, 27, 1; 13, 31, 3; 15, 13, 7; 15, 20, 4; ad Fam. 1, 1, 1; 1, 4, 1; 2, 16, 2; 16, 1, 1 ut prorsus n. confirmato corpore nolles navigare; *quasi* ad Att. 14, 14, 6 q. iam recuperata re publica; 15, 3, 2 me velis scribere q. a Bruto habita oratione, cum ille ediderit; ad Quint. Frat. 2, 3, 2 hora fere nona q. signo dato, Clodiani nostros consputare coeperunt; cf. ad Fam. 15, 15, 2 illo q. quodam fatali proelio facto. Seneca uses other particles but has fewer examples: *nisi* 84, 11 n. ratione suadente; *quamvis* 53, 1 q. dubio et impendente caelo; *tamquam* 11, 8 ut sic t. illo spectante vivamus et omnia t. illo vidente faciamus; *velut* 83, 21 v. aliquo turbine circumagente totam domum. These particles are used with the most freedom by Pliny: *nisi* 2, 17, 22 n. fenestris apertis; 2, 14, 3 n. aliquo consulari producente; 3, 9, 12 n. illo nocente; 7, 1, 3; *quamquam* 6, 16, 12 q. nondum periculo adpropinquante; 10, 33, 1 q. via interiacente; 10, 120, 2 q. incon-sulto te; and with the dative 10, 54, 2 quod q. invitis et recusantibus minus acerbum erit levio-re usura constituta; *quasi* 1, 23, 3 q. eiurato magistratu; 8, 10, 2 q. paratis posteris; 9, 15, 2 rationes q. me absente negleguntur; Pan. 54 q. prolatis imperi finibus; and with one part of the abl. abs. 10, 61, 2 relicto q. margine. *Tamquam* is similarly used 8, 14, 16 sic peracta re t. adhuc integra; and with the entire abl. abs. 3, 5, 13 t. aliqua lege cogente; *velut* 10, 59, 1 v. audita utraque parte.

THE ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE IN CORRELATIVE AND CONTRASTED STATEMENTS.

In some of the instances already given the repeated ablatives are antithetic, but rarely are they emphasized by the use of particles with complete ablatives absolute, or with the repeated parts of one: Ad Att. 13, 28, 3 etsi invito me tamen eodem me auctore profectus est; ad Fam. 12, 3, 2 me quidem favente, magis quam sperante; ad Att. 2, 7, 4 non abiectis sed ereptis gubernaculis; 4, 16, 5 neque patronis suis tam libentibus quam accuatoribus; 9, 1, 3 remotis sive omnino missis lictoribus.

ABLATIVE ABSOLUTE REPRESENTED IN THE MAIN STATEMENT.

(a). The subject of the abl. abs. is the subject of the following verb in Sen. 24, 5 si id te faciente patiaris; Pliny 2, 17, 9 plerisque tam mundis ut accipere hospites possent; Pan. 65 iurat in legem attendentibus diis; nam cui magis quam Caesari attendant; Fronto 55, 3 me vade . . . sistam; and also of a parenthetic clause ad Att. 1, 17, 6 quin mihi nunc te absente non solum consilium, quo tu excellis . . . maxime deest; 16, 13a, 1 veniam, quo vocas, modo adiutore te; ad Fam. 6, 6, 6 susceptum bellum est quiescente me, depulsum ex Italia manente me, quoad potui. Fronto 115, 15 te, si spectaveris, teste.

(b). The noun in the abl. abs. is repeated ad Fam. 10, 3, 3 unus autem est, hoc praesertim tempore, per tot annos, re p. divexata, rei p. bene gerendae cursus ad gloriam; ad Brut. 1, 15, 8 ego enim, D. Bruto liberato cum dies . . . casu Bruti natalis esset, decrevi, ut in fastis ad eum diem Bruti nomen adscriberetur. *Bellum* referring to different contests is repeated ad Fam. 12, 8, 1 itaque nos confecto bello . . . renovatum bellum gerimus; and 12, 30, 2 qui profligato bello ac paene sublato renovatum bellum gerere conamur.

(c). 1. The ablative absolute referring to the principal subject but connected with a subordinate statement is fairly common: ad Att. 1, 16, 4 me vero teste producto credo te . . . audisse; 5, 19, 3 quod scribis libente te repulsam tulisse eum; 7, 1, 2 videsne, ut te auctore sim utrumque complexus? 10, 8, 8 id spero vivis nobis fore; 13, 47a, 2 me enim absente omnia cum illis transigi malo; 16, 9 et metuo, ne quae ἀπιστία me absente; ad Fam. 2, 16, 6 recordor enim desperationes eorum qui senes

erant adolescente me; 9, 10, 1 de quo etiam nihil scribente me te non dubitare certo scio; 16, 26, 1 non potes effugere huius culpa poenam te patrono.

2. When a pronoun is the subject of the abl. abs. the pronoun referring to it is generally a possessive: ad Att. 6, 1, 7 me ius dicente . . . ex edicto meo; 13, 19, 4 puero me hic sermo inducitur, ut nullae esse possent partes meae; ad Fam. 3, 12, 2 ea, quae me insciente facta sunt a meis; 5, 2, 3 nihil in ea re per collegam meum me insciente esse factum; 11, 28, 4 mea spes me tacente probat; ad Quint. Frat. 2, 3, 3 de me multa me invito cum mea summa laude dixit. Pliny 7, 11, 4 ut praetore me ludis meis praesederit. Ad Fam. 4, 9, 2 qui nec te consule tuum sapientissimum consilium secutus esset nec fratre tuo consulatum ex auctoritate tua gerente vobis auctoribus uti voluerit; 5, 8, 5 suscepta defensio est te absente dignitatis tuae; 9, 20, 3 ne ego te iacente bona tua comedim. Plin. 2, 10, 3 enotuerunt quidam tui versus et invito te claustra sua refregerunt; 10, 101 and 103 (Trajan): praeunte te . . . cognovi litteris tuis; ad Att. 13, 7, 1 ne se absente leges suae neglegerentur; 15, 11, 2 ut ludi absente se fierent suo nomine; ad Fam. 16, 12, 3 neque se iam velle absente se rationem haberi suam; ad Fam. 10, 31, 4 invito illo per illius provinciam legiones ducerem? At times there is a possessive in the abl. abs. and the personal pronoun in the main statement: ad Fam. 1, 9, 10 circumspectis rebus meis . . . summam feci cogitationum mearum omnium; ad Att. 12, 16, 1 te tuis negotiis relictis nolo ad me venire; 16, 7, 2 lectis vero tuis litteris admiratus quidem sum te tam vehementer sententiam commutasse; ad Fam. 1, 7, 3 tum vero lectis tuis litteris perspectus est . . . de te ac tuis ornamentis . . . cogitare; 16, 16, 1 tuis et illius litteris perlectis exsilii gaudio et tibi et ago gratias et gratulor. Cf. ad Att. 4, 14, 2 rebus tuis totoque itinere confecto . . . revisas. Other forms of the pronouns also occur: ad Att. 10, 4, 6 me libente eripies mihi hunc errorem; ad Fam. 2, 3, 1 placuit nec cuiquam tuorum quicquam te absente fieri, quod tibi . . . non esset integrum; 11, 24, 1 qui te incluso omnem spem habuerim in te. Pliny Pan. 67 egit cum diis ipso te auctore, Caesar, res publica ut te sospitem incolumemque praestarent; ad Fam. 5, 12, 9 ceteri viventibus nobis . . . nos cognoscant et nosmet ipsi vivi gloriola nostra perfruamur. Pliny 8, 14, 25 tum illi quoque qui auctoritate eius trahebantur

transeunte illo destituti reliquerunt sententiam ab ipso auctore desertam.

3. A pronoun may refer to a noun in the abl. abs.: ad Att. 2, 19, 4 Cosconio mortuo sum in eius locum invitatus; 8, 6, 1 obsignata iam ista epistula . . . sicut dedi (nam eam vesperi scripseram); and a pronoun in the abl. abs. may refer to a noun in the main statement: ad Att. 4, 18, 4 Cato tamen adfirmat se vivo illum non triumphaturum; 5, 21, 9 contendam a Quinto fratre . . . quod et illo et me invitissimo fiet; 7, 9, 2 haberi Caesaris rationem illo exercitum . . . obtinente; 10, 8, 4 in Hispaniis . . . nisi forte iis amissis . . . putas; ad Fam. 10, 24, 5 in familiaritate Caesaris vivo illo; 10, 30, 2 posteaquam vidit se invito legionem ire Pansa. Pliny 3, 1, 4 liber legitur; interdum etiam praesentibus amicis, si tamen illi non gravantur; 7, 6, 8 mater amisso filio . . . libertos eius . . . reos detulerat; 8, 4, 5 invocatis dis et inter eos ipso cuius res opera consilia dicturus es.

Similar to the examples given are two instances in which the ablative absolute is used in one of two contrasted statements and a pronoun in the other: ad Att. 1, 4, 2 multo maiorem fructum ex populi existimatione illo damnato cepimus quam ex ipsius, si absolutus esset, gratia cepissemus; 1, 10, 6 si quae parta erunt, non modo te praesente, sed per te parta sint.

4. Ad Fam. 15, 4, 9 Sepyram et Commorim acriter et diu repugnantibus Pomptino illam partem Amani tenente . . . magna multitudo hostium occisa cepimus. *Repugnantibus* is, for Cicero, certainly a bold use of the ablative absolute, and it may be that *iis* has fallen from the text, or that *repugnantes* is the correct reading.

Some of the most marked features of Livy's usage are lacking in these epistles, for the ablative absolute was not, as in Livy, made the object of special rhetorical development. There is but a limited use of the abl. abs. of deponents, of the neuter of participles, of correlatives, with the abl. abs., and of wide separation of the noun and participle. That which is most noticeable, in contrast with Livy, is the occurrence of pronouns which refer to or are referred to by the subject of the ablative absolute. This is incidental to a free use of pronouns, and besides, the ablative construction was to some extent merely a conventional absolute which was at times brought within the range of pronominal relationship, and the occurrence of this feature in the epistles corresponds to the prominence of the personal

element which is the most noticeable in Cicero, and the least so in Seneca.

The occurrences of the ablative absolute in the letters of the correspondents of Cicero and Fronto, and of Trajan to Pliny, have been counted with the others. The writers of a few passages have been indicated, but in general the type of statement is the same, although, judging by a limited number, some are inclined to a freer separation of the parts of the ablative absolute. In the *De Petitione* there is nothing of interest in the occurrences of the abl. abs., nor in the Seneca-Pauline epistles. The *Epistula ad Octavianum*, however, has a few features not altogether Ciceronian. *Mortua re publica*, sec. 7, differs from Cicero, who has only the masculine of this participle, while the separation, sec. 4 *duabus legionibus a perniciē patriae ad salutem advocatis*, is not parallel to anything in Cicero.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE, TENN.

R. B. STEELE.